2019 CERTIFICATION

2020 APR 19 MH 8: 34

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Coffeel IIF

Public Water System Name

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
	☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
	☐ Email message (Email the message to the address below)
	☐ Other
	Date(s) customers were informed: 4 / 21 / 2020 4 / 28 / 2020 / / 2020
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
	Date Mailed/Distributed:/
	CCR was distributed by Email (<i>Email MSDH a copy</i>) Date Emailed: / / 2020
	☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)
	☐ As an attachment
	☐ As text within the body of the email message
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) Name of Newspaper: Cotterille Courier
	Date Published: 4 / 21 / 2020
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: / / 2020
П	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:
CED	(Provide Direct URL)
I her above and cof by	reby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified e and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department ealth, Bureau of Public Water Supply MAYOR Me/Title (Board President, Mayor, Owner, Admin. Contact, etc.) Date

Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)

MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply

P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2020!

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Coffeeville

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Town of Coffeeville vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our source of water is three wells that draw from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. For a copy of this report, please contact our office at 662.675.2642.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We want out valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you'd like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month in the Town Hall at 6:00 p.m.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Town of Coffeeville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

	MCLG or	MCL, TT, or	Your	Ran	pe	Sample		
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tion By-Pro	ducts			N. Y.	Popular in		
(There is convincing evid	ence that add	ition of a d	isinfectant	is necessary	for con	trol of micro	bial contami	nants.)
Chlorine (MG/L)	4	4	1.80	0.80	7.00	2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contam	inants	(Carolic						
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	0	0	NA		2012	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample <u>Date</u>		Samples	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants			BANK TAT					
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.3	2012-2014	•	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60		1.0	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate-Nitrite (AS N) ppm	0	10	0.10	2019	0	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits
Lead-Action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.0	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	0.1		.0006	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2		.0096	2019	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
ТТНМ (ррв)	100/80		1.16	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Antimony, Total (ppm)	.006		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppm)	.010		.0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from electronic production waste
Beryllium, Total (ppm)	.004		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Fluoride (ppm)	4		0.1	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppm)	.002		,0005	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills: runoff from crop land
Selenium (ppm)	.05		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium, total (ppm)	.002		.0005	2019	0	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories

,005	.0005	2019	0	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint
0,2	.015	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
< 1.7	ND	2019	0	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
	0,2	0,2 .015 <1.7 ND	0,2 .015 2019 <1.7 ND 2019	0,2 .015 2019 0 <1.7 ND 2019 0	0,2 .015 2019 0 No No < 1.7 ND 2019 0 No

Contaminants Unregulated Contaminants	Range Low	High	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples <u>Exceeding AL</u>	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Sodium (ppb)	37000	68000	NA	2019	0	No	Road salt, water treatment chemicals; water softeners; and sewage effluents

Definition
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
MPL: million fibers per liter
positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA: not applicable
ND: Not detected
efinitions
Definition
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant i drinking water.
AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Affert blebuges | Contambases

2020 APR - 9. AH 8: 34

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come from gas stations, urban storm water ranoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to crouve come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural fiverock operations, and wildlife; morganic contamirants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroloum production, and can also water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits Debaking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of come contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not recessarily indicate that water poses a feath risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Detaiking Wester Holline (300-426-4791). The sources of occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the storm water runolly, industrial, or domestic wastewater dischanges, oil and gas production, mining, or farsing; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a uniety of sources such as agriculture, urban etoen water nmoff, and residential uses, organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile that up water is safe to drink, EPA presembes tegulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves materally presence of animals or from luman activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, lakes, stroums, ponds, reservoirs, springs, For conteminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Navniky present in the poveron name	Dpical Source	では 一日の	Concellor of hexactoff plumbing systems; Erosion of securit deposits.	By-puschet of divising water Existection	Ranoff from for illert ise; Leading from septic fashs, armage; irrefree from makenal deprese.	Correston of banastale planding system; Enzion of mount departo.	Dhebarga from stee and pulp sulls; Ension of naura deposits	Discharge of defining waste; Discharge from metal mentics, Erosian of natural depression	By-product of disable water Establection	Discharge from petroleum refereinst, fre mindarts; centrales; electrales; ander	Erosion of natural deposits Runoid fora ordends, Runoiff from cleveratic production waste	Discharge item metal references and coal barding fatories; Ascharge form	By-product of diving water desinfection	Rundf from for litter sec. Lending from for first make, newspec probles from material depresses.	Concession of konscious of purching systems; Englass of motoral deposits	Discharge from steel and pulp- ralls, Envision of mainst depicals	Discharge of Gilling while; Discharge from skill influence; Exclin of initial depreds.	By-product of director water desirection
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Tens Celiforn (positive sompleciments)	Ceraminants	Unargentle Controllerotts.	Copper-action level at consener taps (pem)	Total Italiancelic Acida (IIAAS) (ppb)	Name Airing (AS Ny ppm	Lead-Aeikm kvel at comunant type (pph)	Chamines (ppen)	Davien (ppm)	TII-M ippb)	Ansecsy, Total (ppm)	Armaic (ppm)	Braylian, Fond (ppn)	Tetal Diffuseria Acida (HAA2) (ppb)	Nirak-Miria (AS N) ppm	Leaf-Attien knd at consumer aga (ggh)	Chamium (pare)	Daram (gpm)	TI Mipph

water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations extended that the public water systems. for contaminants in hotiled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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Serferon industries

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MCLG. MCL,
or TT,or Year Deags Sample Trees
ARDLG MRDE, Water Law, 19th Date Medice Trees

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	<u>o</u>	25						
60		_	5	*1	100.70	930	210	800
Total Halosottic Acids (HAA3) (ppb)	Yeltrete-Pilries (AS NI ppm	Lead-Action level at consumer eyes (pph)	Cloumium (ppm)	Dariem (ppm)	TTI X (ppb)	Animary, Total (ppm)	Assaule (ppm)	Herythem, Total (ppm)

rinking Water Quality Report wn of Coffeeville

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	4				
Your	The little	1994	Sample		
Water	Low	16leh	Date	h'ledation	Typical Source

(There is committing evidence Chlorice (MG/L)	4	4	1.80		e102 D3.	No	Water raddings used to controll microbes
Microbiological Create mine	nis	10.0					
Tetal Collision (positive complet/month)	0	0	0	NA .	2012	Yes	Negarity present in the gaveren ment
Contaminanti	MELG	AL	Your Water	Sampele Data	d Samples Exceeding AL	Riconli	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants					1 2 3 3 2 3		
Copper - action level at consumer tars (com)	1,3	13	0.3	2012-2014	0	No	Correction of household plumbing systems; Evosion of normal deposits
Tetal Halomonia Acida (HAA!) (ppb)	60		1.0	2016	Q	140	Dy-product of disking water disinfection
Nivate-Nitrite (AS N) pun	•	Id	\$.10	2019	٠	No	Rancit from for illest ass; Leaching from apple tarks, accounts, provides from technol deposits
Leaf-Action level at consumer caps (pph)	t	15	1,0	2617	ø	No	Corrector of bousehold phumbling systems; Emslow of esturni depusits
Chronium (ppre)	LI.		370).	2019	0	940	Discharge from steel and pulp- mills; Exosion of natural deposits
Darium (ppm)	1		.0096	2019	0	No	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal reflective, Erealize of material deposits
TIFM (ppb)	100/10		1,16	2016	0	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Antimosy, Total (ppm)	.026		0005	2019	•	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, the n tardaris, eenenies; electrusies; mider
Acmeic (ppm)	310.		JK05	2019	٥	No	Erosion of natural depositor, RunotT from embards; RunofT from electron); predetition waste
Decyllism, Total (ppm)	.004		.0003	2019		140	Discharge from metal refriction and coal burning facturies; discharge from
Tetil Hilmsoriic Acids (HAA!) (ppb)	é()		1.0	2016	0	No	Ry-product of d inding water dialnifection
Nicote-Minite (AS N) ppm	¢	10	0.10	2019	0	340	RanceT from the liber ide; Leaching from applicatells, accupage, resides from natural deposits
Less-Action level at consumer tops (ppb)		15	1.0	2017	0	No	Corresion of humatula physicity systems; Emilion of natural depoin
Chrenium (ppm)	LI		.000	2019	0	No	Discharge from steel and pulp- rulls; Erasion of natural deposits
[]arwm(yrm)	1		,0096	2019	0	340	Discharge of drilling whate; Discharge from metal reflectace; Excellar of natural deposits
TII M (pph)	100/10		1.16	2016	ō	No	By-product of dinking water Estafection
Antisony, Total (ppm)	.006		.0005	2019	0	No	Discharge from petroleum refuteries; fire natudaries; cerumles; electroles; sulder
Vising (blan)	.016		.0003	2019	0	No	Erosion of natural depositor, Rancell from orderest, Russell from electronic production transe
Heryllism, Fotsl (ppn)	604		2003	2019	٠	No	Discharge from metal reflections and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, knowns and defermentations.

(There is convincing evidence that add from of a distributed is necessary for control of microb all contentioners.)

Unit Descriptions	
	to all the real of the second
Term	Definition
labat	pom. parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
Ebp	ppb: pasts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
MFL	MFL: milion fibers per liter
positive samples/month	positive complex month. Number of a replex taken monthly that were found to be positive
positive samples	positive samples'ye. The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
Important Drinking Water De	finitions
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Continuous Lovel Gent: The level of a continuous indicating water below which there is no known or aspected risk to hoold, MCLGs allow for a transfer of safety.
MCL	 MCL: Maximum Committeen Level: The highest level of a commitment that is allowed in drisking under, MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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ARDL	MRDL: Machium residual dishifection level. The highest level of a dishifectant allowed in drinking water. There is consvincing orides ce that addition of a dishifectant is necessary for control of microbial content insets.
derenore information please co	ofacts

Curar Brandon 662.875.2642 THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Paste Copy of Legal Notice Here

YALOBUSHA COUNTY

Before me, A Notary Public of Yalobusha County, this day came Sarah H. Williams, who states on oath that she is the Business Manager of THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER, a public newspaper published in the Town of Coffeeville and having a general circulation in the said County and State, and makes oath further that the advertisement, of which a copy as printed is annexed hereto, was published in said newspaper for 2 weeks in its issued numbered and dated as follows, to-wit:

Volume 110 Number 17 Dated the 23 day of Apeil, 2020

Affiant further states that she has examined the foregoing 2 issues of said newspaper, and that the attached notice appeared in each of said issue as aforesaid of said newspaper.

Business Manager

THE COFFEEVILLE COURIER

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ____

day of APRIL

20 20

Notary Public, Yalobusha County, Mississippi

ID No. 18934

Water Report \$375.00

Proof of Publication 3.00

Total \$378.00

My commission expires 6-7921